

# Moscow Trying Three Literary Men For Protesting Arrest of Editors

**REUTERS**  
MOSCOW, Aug. 30—Three members of Moscow's subterranean literary world went on trial today in a closed courtroom here.

Official sources refused to give any information about the trial and would not release the names of the accused. But one Soviet source identified the three men as Vladimir Bukovsky, Yevgeny Kushev and Vadim Delone.

They were charged with organizing a demonstration in January to protest the arrest of the editors of an underground magazine called "Phoenix-1966," the source said.

The "Phoenix-1966" writers were arrested in January, at about the same time that their 376-page, typewritten journal reached the West. It contained a defense of imprisoned So-

viet authors Andrei Sinyavsky and Yuli Daniel.

As two armed soldiers led the three accused men from the courtroom to a waiting police van after today's hearing, a girl yelled out, "Until tomorrow, Yevgeny," and burst into tears. She was quickly surrounded by plainclothesmen and young court volunteers, who stood guard all day keeping outsiders away from the court.

Though the trial was nominally an open hearing, guards said all the seats in the small courtroom were filled by relatives of the three men and refused to allow reporters in.

According to a Russian source, the formal charge against the men was violation of Article 190 of the Russian Federation Criminal Code. In part, the article says persons

who organize demonstrations against public order can be punished by up to three years' imprisonment.

The demonstration the three men are accused of organizing took place Jan. 32 in Moscow's Pushkin Square, the source said.

Their trial is believed to be the first of its kind since February, 1963, when Sinyavsky and Daniel were sentenced to seven years and five years, respectively, in a labor camp. The two were convicted of distributing anti-Soviet literature abroad.

(Gunnar Moe, chairman of a Norwegian committee for solidarity with imprisoned Soviet intellectuals, said in Oslo yesterday that a total of seven persons had been arrested in connection with the "Phoenix 1966" case.)

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# Four Dissidents Face Trial in Moscow on Anti-Soviet Propaganda Charge

By HENRY KATZ

Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, Dec. 9—Four

young members of Moscow's literary underground are expected to go on trial next week, probably Monday, charged with "agitation or propaganda carried out with the purpose of subverting or weakening the Soviet regime."

The trial will follow nearly 11 months of imprisonment, during which the three men and 21-year-old girl were not allowed visits from anyone but their lawyers or to write letters to their families.

The charges against the four are believed to involve two separate instances of "agitation or propaganda."

One is the case against Aleksandr Ginzburg, a 30-year-old poet.

Mr. Ginzburg, one of the better known figures in Soviet dissident literary circles, compiled a "white book" on the trial of Andrei D. Sinyavsky and Yuri M. Daniel, the writers imprisoned last year under the same article of the penal code under which Mr. Ginzburg and his friends are now charged.

## Published in Germany

The 400-page "white book" was printed in Frankfurt, West Germany, by Poasev, an anti-Soviet Russian émigré publisher, both in a small Russian pocket edition for smuggling into the Soviet Union and in German, French and Italian. There are no indications that Mr. Ginzburg had any hand in spiriting the "white book" out of the Soviet Union.

The three other defendants face charges arising from their reported role in producing and disseminating a clandestine political-literary review in which the Sinyavsky-Daniel trial was condemned.

Yuri Galanskov, a 38-year-old poet, was reported to have been editor of the secret review titled Phoenix 1965. He contributed two articles, one an open letter to the novelist Mikhail Sholokhov, castigating him for his defense of the Sinyavsky-Daniel trial, and the other a call for universal disarmament. Poasev has announced that it plans to publish the open letter to Mr. Sholokhov

in a forthcoming issue of its quarterly journal, Grant.

Of the two other defendants, Aleksandr Dobrovolsky, 29, contributed to Phoenix, and Yana Lashkova is believed to have helped in typing the magazine.

## Arrested in January

Mr. Dobrovolsky, Mr. Galanskov and Miss Lashkova were arrested last Jan. 18. Their arrest set off a brief protest demonstration in Pushkin Square in the heart of Moscow on Jan. 22. The following day Mr. Ginzburg was seized in the courtyard of his house.

Three other youths were tried last summer for taking part in the demonstration. Vladimir Bukovsky was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, Yevgeny Kushev and Vladimir Dezhnev received suspended one-year terms.

Nothing on the arrests and impending trial has been published in the Soviet press. A week ago, the Soviet chief justice, Aleksandr F. Gorkin, declared that the public was kept informed of all state crimes by the press.

Article 70, under which the four are to be tried, deals with state crimes, which are grave offenses against Soviet authority. It prescribes sentences ranging from six months to seven years and exile from two to five years.

Mr. Ginzburg was sentenced to two years' imprisonment on charges of "fraud" in 1960, after he had edited a clandestine review entitled Syntax. He was rearrested and detained for about a year in 1964, allegedly for having played a role in the publication abroad of some underground writings.

In June, 1965, he "repented" and published a letter published in the daily Vechernaya Moskva.

However, in a letter that he is said to have addressed to Premier Aleksandr N. Kosygin later that year to protest the arrest of Mr. Sinyavsky and Mr. Daniel, he disavowed his earlier letter. He said he had written it with the active assistance of the security police.

Mr. Ginzburg studied for four years at a journalism school and was an evening student at the Historical Archives Institute before his last arrest. During the day he worked, together with Mr. Galanskov, in a literary museum here. He has a fiancée.

Mr. Galanskov was reported to have been expelled from Moscow University for the publication of a poem in an earlier underground review, Phoenix 1961, according to unconfirmed reports. He staged a spontaneous one-man demonstration in front of the United States Embassy in 1965, protesting against United States intervention in Santo Domingo. He is married.

Mr. Dobrovolsky served three years in a forced labor camp for "anti-Soviet propaganda," according to informed sources. He developed an interest in religion during his imprisonment and wrote afterward on that subject.

He was reported to have been arrested for these writings in 1964 and sent to a mental institution after several months in prison. This is believed to be a Soviet technique in dealing with little-known dissident intellectuals. He was recommitted briefly last year.

## Other Trial in Leningrad

MOSCOW, Dec. 9 (AP)—Four young intellectuals have been brought to trial in Leningrad on charges of being part of an armed terrorist network, informed sources said today.

The secret police discovered caches of arms that included machine guns and grenades, the sources said. A Soviet mili-

tary officer is suspected of having supplied the weapons, one source said.

The Leningrad group was linked with similar secret groups in the Ukraine and in Sverdlovsk in the Ural Mountains, the sources said.

The sources said the trial grew out of the arrest by the secret police last March of 35 intellectuals, professors and students connected with Leningrad University's philosophy department. Of the 25, 11 were reported expelled from the city, locked up in insane asylums or placed under police surveillance.

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